

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Punishing Traitors.

From the Tribune. The World, snarling at our arguments for the abolition of hanging, says:—

"We warn the Tribune people that capital punishment cannot be abolished for the reason that their political radicalism is not a matter of expediency, but of principle. It will be as the imminent risk of their necks and no amount of editorial bravado will save them from any good. It is rather a matter of their heads made up for treason, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences, hanging included."

Very well. The Tribune has no objection. It never complained when your sort of people hung old John Brown. If our sort conspire and fight to overthrow the republic, give them the full measure of the law. But what you propose to do with the Democratic traitors like James C. Faulkner, who, while drawing large salaries from the Treasury of the Union, were preparing the Courts to which they were accredited for a premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

What with Democratic traitors like Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, who abandoned our arms for the rebel cause, and who returned to the rebel armies for the dissolution of the Union?

What with Democratic editors like Morse, of Connecticut, and his compeer in Ohio, who soon after Bull Run was notoriously in fellowship with the Confederacy, and did their little utmost to secure its triumph over the Union?

What with the Indiana Democrats who plotted John Morgan's and other rebel raiders to invade their own State, and plunder its people of horses and loads of other property, and who Democrats who plotted the rebel vanguard to Chambersburg and Gettysburg?

What with Pemberton, Gardner, and other Northern Democrats, who enlisted in the rebel armies, and rose to high command?

What with Clements, Vallandigham, the Democratic leader, of whom Mr. John B. Jones, in his "Rebel War Clerk's Diary," thus makes record:—

"June 22, 1863.—To-day, I saw the memorandum of Mr. Quid in the conversation of Mr. W. Vallandigham, for his part in the rebellion. He says, 'I can only do out this year, the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence.' He seems to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit; which would, of course, be ruinous to his party."

What with Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Jeremiah Black, Thomas H. Seymour, William B. Reed, Francis W. Hughes, and ever so many other Northern Democrats whose acts and words proved them in sympathy with the Rebels throughout our great struggle?

What with the Hon. Ben. Wood, re-elected to Congress by Tammany Hall in the very agony of that struggle, while he was notoriously in fellowship and communion with the Rebels throughout, and who was supplied by them with \$25,000 at one time (we know not how much at others) to enable him to carry out their common purposes?

Understand that we make no objection to the hanging of radicals if they prove traitors to their country. Give them all that the law allows. But what does the World regard as the proper punishment of those conspicuous Democrats who were implacably and actively hostile to the Administration, but to the Government during its long, arduous, doubtful struggle with red-handed treason from 1861 to 1865? Speak out!

The Curious Complications of the European Troubles.

From the Herald. The important intelligence from Europe, dated to the 15th of July, indicates very plainly that the general opinion tends to the belief that the armistice proposed by Napoleon will amount to nothing, and that the war will have to be resumed. Where the various interests are so conflicting, and where everybody expects so much, a peaceable agreement is by no means likely. Napoleon has undertaken to bring about a settlement; but the almost unanimous sentiment is that he has undertaken too much, and may himself become involved in the difficulties which he is trying to arrange. He has appealed to Russia and to England to assist him; but the interests of these two powers are not all identical, nor do they coincide with those of France. Either England or Russia could afford to let the war go on between the original combatants to its natural results without being very much affected by it one way or the other. Here, then, we come upon the other hand, is very anxious about boundaries and the balance of power; and this anxiety has led him to so mix himself up with the dispute that he can hardly avoid taking an active part in whatever may follow.

Let us look at the moment at the various complications. Austria, by her own confession, had been badly beaten. History contains the record of no other campaign so grand, so short, and so decisive. The German Confederation is broken up, and Prussia has taken the severest of France States. Venice has been transferred from Austria to France, leaving Italy discontented and angry. Now, in any conference that may be held, the first point to be considered will be the demands of Prussia. What will Prussia require? Bismarck has always been a bold and ambitious man, and it is probable that he will rather increase than abate his desires, now that he appears as a conqueror. If Bismarck consents to a new German Confederation, with Prussia as the head, and Austria as one of the minor States, that may be arranged; but we doubt whether he will confine himself to so moderate a project. There is much bad blood between Prussia and Austria, and the most likely result of Bismarck's will insist that Austria shall be excluded altogether, and that Prussia shall be allowed to retain all the territory she has occupied, and to become the great German empire, with leave to gobble up the remains of Austria upon some other occasion. Should this proposition be made, England and Russia may be willing to agree to it—particularly after the expression of that ominous warning contained in the Moscow Gazette, to the effect that it Italy and Prussia permit themselves to be made the "pools" of France, they are not to be trusted—since Austria has certainly deserved her fate, and since a united German empire would be an excellent offset against France. Napoleon could not accept any such scheme, however, and Austria would also object. Here, then, we come upon a decided difference of opinion, enough of itself to break up the Conference.

But Italy has her demands as well as Prussia. The Italians feel that Austria should have surrendered Venice to them instead of to France, and they know that the object of this surprising transfer is to save Rome and the Pope, by affording Napoleon the means of driving a hard bargain with Italy. Almost unquestionably, Italy will not consent to make such a bargain, especially as powerful Prussia is her backer. Napoleon may talk about Rome, and Venice; but the Italians will contend that Venice already belongs to them, and therefore cannot be used in the trade, and that Rome is a part of Italy, and must not be taken from her. The Italian Government might, perhaps, be willing to yield something to Napoleon, but the Italian people would not permit it. A concession would be the signal for a revolution. But if Italy shall assume this attitude, how is Napoleon to get out of the snarl gracefully? He may give up Venice, but he can claim no credit and no compensation for it. In history it will look like giving up a ripe plum to a determined little fellow who says that it is his; that he will have it; that he will not give a fig for anything else for it; and that if you give it to him he will call his big brother,

Prussia, and raise a row. To roll up the plum is, under the circumstances, the best course to pursue; but it will lack that theatrical effect which Napoleon is so fond of, and it will not help the Pope of Rome. What will help the Pope? Will Napoleon take part in the war for the sake of his Holiness? Would it be safe for him to devastate France in a nation of restaurant-keepers, an England is a nation of shop-keepers, and desires, most of all, not glory or territory, but peace and the chance to make a little money. Bismarck may be very impudent and vain, but he is not a fool. He will not see after the open expression of her opinion still referred to, why Russia should not leave the other powers to settle the matter between them, while she goes quietly on to Constantinople, acquiring its possession at the late war, and the description is, but either, if Napoleon were to go to war, a revolution in France would be among the probabilities. But if he does not go to war, how is he to save the Pope and assist Austria? This is the problem which he is now musing over. But in any event we do not see after the open expression of her opinion still referred to, why Russia should not leave the other powers to settle the matter between them, while she goes quietly on to Constantinople, acquiring its possession at the late war, and the description is, but either, if Napoleon were to go to war, a revolution in France would be among the probabilities. But if he does not go to war, how is he to save the Pope and assist Austria? This is the problem which he is now musing over. But in any event we do not see

Necessity for Conservative Action.

From the Daily News. The impediments thrown by the radicals in the way of the recuperation of the South have cost the waste of millions that might have been applied towards the satisfaction of the public debt. It must be apparent to every reasonable being that the proper mission of the people, whether in official station or in the exercise of the simple functions of citizenship, is to develop and make immediate use of the resources upon which the Republic depends for relief from the enormous burdens imposed upon it by the vast expenditure of the war.

The Southern people ask nothing better than to embarrass the action of the commercial and industrial communities, except such as have been thrust upon the country by the turbulence and ambition of radical demagogues. The Southern people ask nothing better than the privilege of rebuilding their fortunes by their own labor and enterprise, and the masses of the North are well disposed to encourage and assist the work of redeeming from unproductive wastes those rich lands of the South that now lie idle under the curse of radical marauding. But while faction, holding the reins of power, seems bent upon crippling the resources of the conquered territory, and central legislation aims at degrading the conquered people and the country, the extreme radicalism of the Congress, committed to a program which, with all its defects, indicates the weakness of radicalism when brought to a fair trial of its strength.

The Convention and the "Times."

From the World. The Times, which has made one more summer-sault, returned to a quasi support of the Philadelphia Convention, and professed anew to regard it as a reconstruction of the Republican party, now at last plagues public curiosity. Its vacillations hitherto have been amusing, but the constancy of them breeds in people's minds, naturally enough, the notion of a concealed purpose, and sets speculation on edge to discover if tergiversation, too, has its law.

Of course, nobody is deceived by the Times' renewed pretense that the Philadelphia Convention is to reorganize the Republican party. Mr. Raymond is chairman of its Central Executive Committee, yet neither made nor joined in the call of that Convention. And he has done so, the Republican hosts would never have come for all his calling, for everybody knows, and Mr. Seward constantly asserts, that the Republican party is radical in the North by as heavy a majority as it is conservative in the South. Nor is anybody deceived by the Times' urging upon the Philadelphia Convention a rule of admission which will exclude "Copperheads and Rebels." The purpose of the Convention is to assemble from the South the very men whom the Rump excludes from their rightful seats in the Congress of the United States. The Times protests against the admission of such a Rump, and professes the desire to impose a more wholesome rule of exclusion upon the Convention. In the interest of the Union, it demands admission to Congress of Southern representatives; in the interest of the Union party (needing nationalization), it demands the exclusion of the same Southern representatives from the Convention. So much for those who were "Rebels." But where "Rebels" can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out. Those who thought, perhaps, that the Union was a union of the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same benches with those who fought against the Union till fighting was hopeless, if present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union, be made the sole test of admission to the Convention, as it is made the sole test by those who call it.

The Case of Tennessee—Its Bearings and Results.

From the Times. There are proverbs which teach us to accept good things for what they are worth, instead of scrutinizing too closely the motives in which they originate and the drawbacks by which they are attended. On this ground, perhaps, we ought to be thankful for the action of Congress in the case of Tennessee, without grumbling because of its tardiness, or demurring because it finally comes in a shape other than that which we would have dictated. The members of the Gradgrind family may insist that there is no necessity for travelling beyond the fact—the fact that in the closing hours of the session Senators and Representatives are admitted, whose constitutional right to admission was as valid seven months ago as it is to-day. The charitably disposed may further suggest that on the principle affirmed in the Good Book, we are bound to record the credit to the credit-hour repentance of the sinners whom it has been our painful duty again and again to chastise. And yet, aside from these considerations, it can hardly be amiss to glance at the processes which preceded this late though proper action, and the position in which it leaves many of the most pertinacious assailants of the President's policy.

One notable point has been gained. Whatever else may be open to controversy, the Southern States in rebellion—has now been demolished. A decisive majority of the Union party have affirmed, in effect, that Tennessee has not been out of the Union, is in the Union now, irrespective of any enabling legislation by Congress; and what is true in respect of Tennessee is equally true of all other Southern States. The case of one is, to this extent, the case of all. The authority exercised by the one pertains constitutionally to the others. They may ratify the amendment or they may reject it; but at least the reference to them implied their existence as States, and not as Territories. The subjugation doctrine, then, the most ultra of all the ultraisms which radical philosophy has invented since war, is abandoned in the house of its friends. Men may talk about it when they have nothing better to fall back upon, but for all practical purposes it has disappeared from the field of politics.

True, the preamble eventually agreed to by both houses declares that Tennessee "can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States." And, of course, the same reservation applies to the other States. But the words of a preamble cannot alter the essential conditions of the case. They who have for months opposed the admission of Tennessee may be pardoned for their desire to save what remains of their position; they may derive consolation from the repetition of a form of words which they have at length superseded by more liberal words. But the fact remains that Tennessee has done nothing now beyond exercising power vested in it as a State. And, being a State, its constitutional relations to the Union were as sound, as comprehensive, as just, before the ratification of the amendment as after the transmitting of Brownlow's disgraceful despatch. The difference is, in Congress, not in the constitutional position of the State. Its ratification of the amendment, abstractly considered, was as good prior to the recent proceedings of its Legislature as now. Congress has changed, and the change is happily a divergence from radicalism. In the circumstances, there are few who will be illiberal enough to begrudge its enjoyment.

And the editor of the Times, which will doubtless be prolonged till the 15th of August, had no sinister intent in it; if it were to act upon its present opinion of Copperheads and Rebels as it has never acted upon its past opinions of the radicals, all that would not concern the Philadelphia Convention. It may go or stay. Small politics are impossible amid great events. This is a large country. There are many States in it and a few Territories, occupied by several millions of inhabitants. Their representatives in this National Convention will be engaged in representing their constituents, and seeking unity for a divided and distracted nation, which is a momentous business; not in regarding the small phobias of Mr. Weed, nor the clever balancings on Mr. Raymond's rope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Fourth District.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL.

COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 25th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

711th COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, assigned to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz:—

AGRICULTURE—CIVIL, Topographical and Mechanical Drawing; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE; and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADES and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES, viz: FRENCH, ITALY, and the HEBREW and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CAYLOR, or to JOHN P. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 516

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOME-STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The Board of Directors have pleasure in advising that the TARR HOME-STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET, has been reorganized, and the same is now ready to receive orders for the 15th, and reopen on the 25th.

716th C. HESKELL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EASTERN DIVISION, has been reorganized, and the same is now ready to receive orders for the 15th, and reopen on the 25th.

719th W. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most efficient manner, is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 127 WALNUT STREET. 714th

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only perfect hair dye. No displacement of the hair, but restores to its natural color and growth. WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, 719th

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER.

CARL'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has set no more tables to make room for the restoration of the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His table is supplied with the best of the season's WINE, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.

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The following are some of its great advantages:— 1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

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Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.

Of best quality and manufacture. [425 Sharp

for any other inappropriate reason. Has been fully elected to represent any district does he approve the call? If not, then he must be admitted, if any, then he must be excluded.

If the balancing of the Times, which will doubtless be prolonged till the 15th of August, had no sinister intent in it; if it were to act upon its present opinion of Copperheads and Rebels as it has never acted upon its past opinions of the radicals, all that would not concern the Philadelphia Convention. It may go or stay. Small politics are impossible amid great events. This is a large country. There are many States in it and a few Territories, occupied by several millions of inhabitants. Their representatives in this National Convention will be engaged in representing their constituents, and seeking unity for a divided and distracted nation, which is a momentous business; not in regarding the small phobias of Mr. Weed, nor the clever balancings on Mr. Raymond's rope.

In defining beforehand the objects of the Convention, in prescribing beforehand the terms of representation, those who planned it, and whom the extraordinary favor of the people will enable to carry it through successfully, have probably made it impossible that it should be a both to any party like, and equally impossible that any squad of political bankrupts should get a price for their staying or their going, or should be able to ruin, having failed to rule.

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GEORGE W. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

GRESSION SPRINGS, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

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ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best market affords. Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises. All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY, PROPRIETOR.

614 thurstm

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

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BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Or No. 227 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia.

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The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, PROPRIETOR.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to 6 25am

JOHN HAYNES, Proprietor of Stages.

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